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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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The JEALOUS HUSBAND.

A true STORY.

SOTAIN, a French Gentleman, was rich, and of a good Family; and, if Jealousy had not expoſed him to Ridicule, he would have deſerved the Reputation of a Man of Senſe. He had ſerved ten Years in Italy, and had the Character of a brave Soldier. His Converſation was agreeable and ſolid. He was ſcarce thirty when he retired into the Country, deſigning to ſettle himſelf there for Life. Among the different Matches propoſed to him he thought it adviſeable to give the Preference to a young Lady, equally beautiful and diſcreet, whoſe Wit and ſweet Temper promiſed him happy and peaceful Days, if he had known how to enjoy his Happineſs.

He aſked her in Marriage, and ſoon obtained her. He had the Secret of making himſelf beloved by her, and no Union was at firſt more happy than theirs. The two firſt Years of their Marriage paſſed away as a Dream; and two Children, as beautiful as can be imagined, were, in this ſhort Time, the precious Pledges of their mutual Love. They were every Where characteriſed as the Model of perfect matrimonial Union; their Tenderneſs ſeemed each Day to receive a new Increaſe. In ſhort, they were happy; and, if the Jealouſy of the Huſband had not brought Diſorder into that reſpectable Family, Peace, Felicity, and Love, would have ſhed their pleaſing Influence on every Moment of their Life. But the Serenity, ſprightly Diſpoſition, and Confidence of Sotain, abandoned him all of a ſudden. He became ſuſpicious, dull, and ſilent. His Melancholy made him ſeek after Solitude; and if, at Times, he appeared in Society, it was to taunt at his ſweet Companion with all the little Reproaches his dark Humour ſuggeſted to him.

The poor Lady oppoſed Nothing to her Huſband's Peeviſhneſs but Endearments and Tears, and the barbarous Man accuſed her of Diſſimulation and Perfidy. She thinks, at Length, that ſome internal Malady muſt have diſordered her Huſband's Brain, whom ſhe ſtill fondly loves. She would have Phyſicians conſulted; but her tender Anxiety irritates him, and he ridicules it with Contempt. No longer able to bear with his unworthy Treatment, ſhe falls dangerouſly ill, and Sotain ſeems alarmed by it. He is laviſh of all his Cares on her, and ſpares Nothing to call her back to Life; yet without renouncing his gloomy Diſpoſition, which he now cannot conquer.

The cruel Paſſion that belaboured him was far from weakening his Love; it may be even ſaid that the more he tormented his Spouſe the more he loved her. He therefore no ſooner ſaw her in Danger but his Deſperation betrayed the moſt ſhocking Symptoms. His Reaſon was ſo bewildered that One having imprudently cried out ſhe was juſt dead he ran to fall upon his Sword, and would have done it, had he not that Inſtant been hurried into his ſick Wife's Chamber. He heaped upon her the moſt tender Careſſes, and made to her a Thouſand Proteſtations of Love and Confidence. She, to whom Nothing more was wanting for recovering her Health than the Certainty of being beloved by her Huſband, ſoon began to get the better of her Ailment. But ſhe ſoon had to ſuffer the ſame Perſecutions; Sotain became more fretful than ever. Unable to ſuſpect the true Motives of his ill Humour, ſhe at laſt reſolved to aſk him what they were. He ſtill diſſembled more than three Months, and it was not without the moſt earneſt Entreaties that ſhe at laſt got out of him his fatal Secret. He confeſſed to her his Apprehenſions that another ſhared with him the Happineſs of her Love, and that this Fear poiſoned all the Comforts of his Life. This virtuous Woman, far from upbraiding him with his Diſtruſt of her, thanked him for this new Proof of his Love. She contented herſelf with mildly aſking him if he had obſerved, in her Behaviour, any Indiſcretion that might juſtify thoſe injurous Suſpicions; and, to pacify him, ſhe promiſed to be ſtill more reſerved, if poſſible, in all ſhe did. She concluded by her Embraces, conjuring him to preſcribe to her the Company he ſhould be pleaſed ſhe might ſee. All the Wiſhes of my Heart, added ſhe, are confined to love and pleaſe you, and to ſubject myſelf to the leaſt Injunction of your Will.

By this Explication the Huſband's Mind was a little more at Eaſe. He aſſured her that he would make no Alteration in the Regimen ſhe had hitherto followed; but herſelf thought it proper to keep cloſe at Home, and to ſeclude herſelf from all external Society. She did not ſtir out of her Houſe, but to go to Church; and, to ſcreen Sotain from the Ridicule of his chimerical Viſions, ſhe conſented to have imputed to herſelf the Cauſe of her Change of Life. Her Father and Mother, whom ſhe ſcarce viſited any more, could get out of her no other Reaſons of her Retreat than thoſe ſhe gave every other Perſon. So diſcreet a Conduct would undoubtedly have cured Sotain, if the Diſeaſe that tormented him had not been entirely incurable. His Mind was not more at Peace; and, as the firſt Onſets are the hardeſt to get over, he dared to reproach his Wife that her Domeſticks were Adults. She then kept only Boys and Girls in her Service. At laſt, the Suſpicions of this Monſter of Jealouſy falling on the Gardener and the ſerving Men of the Farm, ſhe took the Reſolution of mewing herſelf up in her Chamber.

Though very ſenſible of theſe Affronts of her odious Huſband, ſhe was firmly reſolved with herſelf to admit no Perſon as the Confidant of her Grief, and this particularly with the View of ſaving the Reputation of the moſt jealous of Men; but he forced her, by his Extravagancies, to let the Secret be diſcovered, which ſhe had ſo long kept.

His Wife's Father, like others, was an Eyeſore to him; he entreated her to forbid him their Houſe, but that the Motion ſhould not appear to come from himſelf. She begged to be diſpenſed with obeying on this Occaſion, alleging the many Motives of Reſpect ſhe owed him. Ah! ſaid he to her, flying into a Paſſion, it is not Reſpect that hinders you; I ſee another Cauſe, that ſhould make you die with Shame. And hereupon he threatened her with Sword, or Poiſon, if ſhe delayed executing this his laſt Order.

To avoid the Calamity a Fool's Rage made her foreſee, ſhe was obliged to comply with his Deſire; and, her Father coming to dine with her, ſhe expreſſed herſelf with ſome Tartneſs to him, in Preſence of her Mother and Huſband. Believing what ſhe ſaid to be by Way of Joke, ſhe ſaw herſelf conſtrained to deſire him never to appear there again. The Father, fired with juſt Reſentment, told her that ſhe was too happy to have ſo good a Man for her Huſband; that ſhe abuſed the Love he had for her; and if, purſued he, my Wife had ſaid to her Father the Hundredth Part of what you have ſaid to me, all my Tenderneſs for her would not hinder me to make her know her Duty. No longer will I own you for my Daughter, continued he, and I never more will ſet Foot in your Houſe; but your ill Humour ſhall not hinder me to ſee your Huſband.

Sotain had ſo much of the deceitful Hypocrite in him as to take, againſt his Wife, the Part of his Father in Law; and the poor Creature, that was forced to act ſo diſagreeable a Part, ſaw herſelf obliged to bear her Father's firſt Harſhneſs by ſtill greater. She prayed her Huſband to correſpond no more with him; and, turning to the Father, added, that he did Nothing but trouble the Peace of their Family. She afterwards paſſed out, as much for hiding her Tears as the Shame of blind Obedience to the Orders of her unworthy Huſband.

She left her Father full of the Reſolution of never ſeeing her more. The Mother, who had ſaid Nothing, and who was well acquainted with her Daughter's Character, ſuſpected ſome Myſtery in this Adventure. She had obſerved Conſtraint, a malign Joy, and an affected Concern in the Eyes of her Son in Law. Not doubting that this indecent Scene was of his projecting, ſhe reſolved to have ſome Light thrown upon it.

A few Days after, her Huſband being obliged to go a Journey, ſhe perſuaded him to take with him his Son in Law, under the Pretext that it was a Family Affair, which equally intereſted both. They ſet out, Sotain ſuſpecting Nothing of his Mother in Law's Deſign. Knowing they were to be abſent the whole Day, ſhe went to ſee her Daughter, whom ſhe found ſunk in deep Melancholy. She aſked her the Reaſon of it; and as Celenia (ſuch was the Name of this unhappy Woman) would fain have put her off, no, no, Daughter, ſaid ſhe to her, I ſee clearer into you than you think. I do not upbraid you with what you have ſaid to your Father, becauſe your Character was ſtudied, and you did not, indeed, ſpeak from yourſelf; but I inſiſt upon knowing your Motives for offering Violence to yourſelf on that Occaſion. Your Huſband comes daily, and ſhows us both conſtantly an open Countenance; but there is Something hidden under it, and you are free to declare it to me, or not. If it be Fear of revealing a ſhameful Myſtery that deters you, I ſwear to you an eternal Silence; but, if you leave me to gueſs what it is, beſides making it known to others, you may depend upon it I will never ſee you more. She ſolded, at the ſame Time, her Arms about her Daughter; and, by reiterated Endearments, extorted from her a Part of her Secret.

Judge of the Horrour this honeſt Woman was inſpired with at the Thoughts of a Son in Law capable of ſuſpecting his Father in Law and Wife of a Crime ſo execrable. She conſoled Celenia as well as ſhe could, or rather ſhe ſympathiſed in her Diſtreſs, and propoſed Separation from a Man ſo unworthy of her; but ſhe, who ſtill loved her Huſband, rejected theſe Offers, and took no other Reſolution than lamenting and ſuffering, in private, her Affliction.

The Mother and Daughter were ſtill together when Sotain arrived. He took Umbrage at it, and his ill Humour broke out againſt both. The Mother ſeemed, at firſt, as if ſhe did not underſtand him, and ſtepped out, taking Leave; but, dreading ſome Miſhap to her Daughter, ſhe immediately returned, and ſtood for a Moment behind the Door of her Chamber. She heard Sotain utter horrible Oaths, aſking Celenia if her Mother had properly inſtructed her to cloſe the Eyes of a Huſband; at what Time, with whom, and in what Place, they had agreed to be at the Rendezvous. The Wife anſwered him that her Mother was too prudent to give her ſuch Advice, and too virtuous to entertain the leaſt criminal Thought. His Anger was now wound up to its higheſt Pitch; and the Wife, who had born, without murmuring, all the ill Treatment of her Huſband, had not the ſame Patience when ſhe found her Mother abuſed; and the Brute, meeting now with Contradiction, forgot himſelf ſo far as to ſtrike her.

The poor Lady began to weep bitterly; but her Mother, loſing all Patience, entered precipitately the Room, and took the Part of her unfortunate Daughter. Her Preſence irritated Sotain's Anger, who wanted to turn her out. She ſtood her Ground reſolutely, and made ſo much Noiſe that ſhe brought up all the Women Servants to their Miſtreſs's Apartment, where they heard a full Detail of the Injuries of the Son in Law, and the Reproaches of the Mother in Law. Whilſt they remained in the Houſe, Nothing tranſpired; but, Sotain having imprudently expelled them, the whole Affair took Wind, and was in every One's Mouth.

In the mean Time Celenia's Mother ſent for her Huſband, whoſe Preſence diſconcerted Sotain's Fury. He brought Home with him his Wife and Daughter, not chooſing to leave the latter at the Diſcretion of a Madman. But, the next Day, this enraged Huſband came to throw himſelf at his Wife's Feet, and conjured her to pardon him what had happened the Evening before. After embracing her tenderly, ſhe conſented to follow him. Love pardons every Thing; and, notwithſtanding the Cruelties of Sotain, the Heart of Celenia ſtill ſided with the Barbarian. She continued to ſuffer the Indignities of her Huſband, yet her Virtue remained unſhaken in the Height of all her Perſecutions.

A young Officer, whoſe Winter Quarters were in Sotain's Neighbourhood, happening to hear, from one of his diſcarded Servants, of his Wife's ill Treatment and Diſtreſs, reſolved to be her Deliverer. He aſked if it was poſſible to ſee her; and being told that ſhe never quitted her Apartment but to go to Maſs, which was ſaid in a Chapel of the Caſtle, he ſtudied with himſelf how to ſurmount all Obſtacles, which ſerved but to animate him the more in his Enterpriſe. He diſguiſed himſelf in the Dreſs of an Abbè, and the Sunday following he repaired to the Road that led from the Pariſh to Sotain's Caſtle. As ſoon as he perceived the Prieſt, who was going to ſay Maſs for Celenia, he made up to him and aſked him for an Alms, telling him he was a poor Eccleſiaſtick, newly come from Rome. The Prieſt propoſed his going along with him to ſerve his Maſs, and promiſed, at his Return, to give him a Breakfaſt, and Something to bear his Charges farther. This was exactly what the Cavalier wanted. He had the Pleaſure of ſeeing the Lady, whom he found charming; but he could attempt Nothing that Day, and ſaw himſelf obliged to withdraw with the Prieſt, yet without renouncing the Project of introducing himſelf into Sotain's Caſtle.

He learned that Sotain had ſerved for a long Time in Italy, and that he underſtood perfectly the Language of that Country. He did not doubt but that his Jealouſy was a Diſeaſe he had contracted there; and, as he had already deceived ſome jealous Huſbands of that Nation, he hoped to outwit a Frenchman, attacked with the ſame Diſorder, though unnatural to him. The whole Difficulty conſiſted in having Acceſs to his Houſe. He deviſed ſeveral Means, which all failed. This at laſt ſucceeded: He plucked out what little Beard he had, and, dreſſing himſelf as an Italian Woman, took his Station, on one of the Chriſtmas Holidays, at the Church Door, where he knew Sotain was to come to the Service. He came accordingly; and this pretended Italian Woman having aſked him for an Alms in the Italian Tongue, he put ſeveral Queſtions to her. She anſwered him that ſhe came from Florence, and that ſhe was going in Queſt of a Lady of Quality at Paris, whom ſhe had accompanied as far as the Alps, where Robbers had forced her to a Separation from her. She added, that ſhe hoped this Lady would take Care of her, becauſe her Huſband died in her Defence. You are therefore a Widow, ſaid Sotain to her. Yes, Sir, anſwered ſhe, and the Widow of a Frenchman, whoſe Memory will be ever dear to me, becauſe it is to his Care that I owe the Preſervation of my Honour, which theſe Banditti would have raviſhed from me, if he had not ſecured it from their Violence. It was then in defending you that he was killed, replied Sotain. No, Sir, anſwered ſhe, he was killed before Victory declared for the Banditti. How then, ſaid he, could you owe to him the Preſervation of your Honour? Pray excuſe my telling you, replied ſhe; theſe Sorts of Secrets ſhould always be kept by Man and Wife.

Sotain, who was not ignorant of the Precautions of ſome Italian and Spaniſh Huſbands, gueſſed ſhrewdly at what ſhe meant, aſking her if her Huſband had made her a Preſent of a Girdle of Chaſtity. She ſeemed abaſhed, as it were, at theſe Words, and, with modeſt and downcaſt Eyes, made him no Anſwer; ſo that this jealous Gentleman was delighted to know that he ſhould not be the firſt Frenchman that had given into the extravagant Inſult, which from that Moment he projected againſt his chaſte Wife. He made this pretended Italian Widow a Preſent, and deſired her to wait till Maſs was over; which the Officer was very glad of, promiſing himſelf all poſſible Succeſs from ſo fortunate a Beginning.

After making her eat and drink in his Preſence, Sotain conducted her to the Bottom of the Garden, where they could not be overheard by any One, and offered to make a Proviſion for her in his Family. With an hypocritical Air ſhe thanked him for his benevolent Intentions, and praiſed God for finding ſo charitable a Gentleman, who ſaved her the Shame of begging in a Country where ſhe could not make herſelf underſtood. Sotain afterwards confeſſed to her the Diſeaſe he was troubled with, and uſed his beſt Endeavours to obtain from her the Girdle ſhe had in wearing. She readily conſented, but raiſed a thouſand Difficulties on the Manner of getting rid of it, alleging the Alarms of her Modeſty, which would never conſent that any Man ſhould approach her for performing the Operation. Notwithſtanding the Oaths of Sotain, who ſwore he would make no Attempt on her Virtue, ſhe was two long Hours before ſhe determined what ſhe ſhould beſt do. At Length they retired into a very dark Place, where ſhe aſked him for a File; and, by the Help of this Inſtrument, they worked down the Catch, or ſpring of the Padlock. Their only Embarraſſment, now, was to find a Padlock for replacing that which they had juſt filed through. Sotain ſaid he could not have the Face to apply to a Locksmith on this Occaſion, and ſeemed quite diſconcerted, till the ſuppoſed Widow charged herſelf with the Commiſſion. She was two Days abſent, and procured a new Padlock, with two Keys to it. One of theſe Keys ſhe delivered to Sotain, the other ſhe carefully kept herſelf. She was preſented to Celenia, who received her without Oppoſition.

Sotain, fancying that the pretended Italian Woman underſtood very little French, laid himſelf under no Reſtraint before her in his Converſations with his Wife; and therefore did not deſire her to go out of the Room, when he communicated to Celenia the Secret he had found for curing himſelf of his Suſpicions. The virtuous Wife conſented to all his Deſires, in Hopes that this new Injury would free her from worſe Behaviour for the future. But Jealouſy can truſt to Nothing, and Sotain's ſingular Precaution could keep him only a few Days quiet.

In the mean Time, Julia (this was the Name the Officer had taken) inſinuated herſelf, by different Means, into the good Graces of the Maſter and Miſtreſs. He never ſpoke a Word of French before him, and ſeemed only to ſhow Coldneſs and Indifference to her; but, ſo ſoon as Sotain was out of the Way, the fondeſt Care, and ſtricteſt Attention, prevented Celenia in Favour of the young Gentleman, whoſe Sex ſhe had not yet the leaſt Suſpicion of. He could have wiſhed to diſcover it, but could not do it without running great Riſks. The jealous Huſband, at Length, facilitated the Means to him.

By unrelenting Perſecution, the Barbarian had alienated from himſelf the Heart of Celenia. His Endearments became loathſome to her, and ſhe had not the Conſtancy to diſſemble it. He pretended that ſhe was in the wrong, and that Nothing proved better the Love of a Huſband than thoſe pretended Indignities which ſhe was pleaſed to exaggerate. This Moral diſguſted Celenia; ſhe dared to turn it into Ridicule, and, for the firſt Time of her Life, ſhe ſhowed ſome Tartneſs in the Reproaches ſhe made the Tyrant. Sotain imagined that his Wife regretted the Liberty which the Girdle had deprived her of, and, believing himſelf to be vulcaniſed in Idea, if he was not in Fact, he rudely fell upon her with many Blows; and, if it had not been for Julia, he would, perhaps, have proceeded farther in his Ruſſian Treatment. When he was gone Celenia ſhut herſelf up in her Cloſet, where ſhe ſhed a Torrent of Tears.

This was a fine Opportunity for the Officer. He followed his Miſtreſs into the Cloſet, and, throwing himſelf on his Knees, and embracing her's with an Ardour that ſurpriſed her, offered to take Vengeance for her on her unworthy Huſband. Seeing Celenia did not interrupt him, he embraced her with Tranſports, which ſhe was obliged to reſtrain. The Lady's Aſtoniſhment was ſtill greater when the pretended Italian, ſpeaking good French, made himſelf known for a tender and paſſionate Lover. He availed himſelf of the Confuſion the Intelligence threw Celenia into, to inform her of the different Stratagems he had uſed to get Admittance into the Houſe and gain Sotain's Confidence. He pleaded his Cauſe ſo well that he deſtroyed the little Love ſhe ſtill retained for her hated Huſband. He concluded by propoſing to her an honeſt Retreat, if ſhe would but truſt herſelf to his Guidance; he added, that his Life was in her Power; that he well knew he was a dead Man if ſhe would deliver him over to her Huſband's Revenge; and begged her to examine if Sotain was deſerving of that Sacrifice, and if ſhe had purpoſed to wear down her Youth and Life amidſt the bitter Sorrows the Monſter would ſtill afflict her with. In ſhort, he made her ſee Things and Conſequences in ſo many different Lights that he drew Tears from her; and new Proteſtations of his Love fully convinced her that Sotain was the moſt deteſtable of Men.

The Cavalier thought it adviſeable not to bring Things to a farther Iſſue; he hoped that, at another Time, it would be eaſy for him to complete his Conqueſt. But he had to do with a Woman whom the ill Treatment of her Huſband might diſguſt without giving her a Right to revenge herſelf, otherwiſe than by Contempt.

In the mean Time, our jealous Huſband ſaw himſelf obliged to undertake a pretty long Journey. He gave Notice of it to his Wife, but the Moment only of his Departure. She had not yet formed a Reſolution how ſhe ſhould behave to her Lover; but, all of a ſudden, took up one quite worthy of her Virtue. She begged Sotain to rid her of Julia before he ſet out. This was enough to make Julia ſhudder with Fear, had not this Fear been inſtantly diſſipated by the Huſband's abſolute Refuſal. He believed that his Wife had no other View in this Demand than to remove from her a too vigilant Argus. He anſwered her with his uſual Fury, that ſhe was but little expert in the Art of concealing her criminal Deſigns. He added, that not only Julia ſhould abide with her, but lie in her Chamber, and no more quit her than her Shadow. Without giving her Time for an Anſwer, he had a Bed brought directly and ſet up by the Side of that of Celenia, whom he recommended more than ever to Julia's Vigilance.

Sotain was upwards of a Month abſent, and during this whole Time our Heroine had to ſuſtain all the Attacks which a paſſionate Lover could make on a Woman's Virtue. The young Officer made Uſe of the Privilege the Huſband had given him of lying in Celenia's Chamber, and did not doubt but ſhe would at Length ſurrender; but he found her unſhaken, impregnable. She contented herſelf in owning to him that ſhe was charmed with his Perſeverance, and that, having baniſhed from her Heart the Love ſhe had for her undeſerving Huſband, ſhe could love him if ſhe was capable of making a falſe Step, but that her Virtue was what was deareſt to her in the World; ſhe therefore begged he would deſiſt his Importunities, and, as it was neither conſiſtent with her Honour or Duty to remain in a State of continual Temptation, ſhe entreated him in the Name of God to fly from her, and think ſeriouſly of making no more Aſſaults on her Virtue. The young Gentleman ſtill urged many cogent Reaſons, but always ended in promiſing her that he would never alarm the Virtue of Celenia, whom he admired to Veneration.

The Love, however, he foſtered in his Heart was too violent for him to moderate its Tranſports. Each Day he became more enterpriſing, and the virtuous Lady began to dread being alone with him. She threatened ſeveral Times to complain of him, but he laid no Streſs on her Threats, as ſeeing ſhe delayed to realize them. His Importunities tired her out at Length, to ſuch a Degree, that ſhe begged her Huſband a ſecond Time to deliver her from Julia. The Earneſtneſs of her Requeſt brought upon her a ſecond Refuſal. Sotain imagined that her Averſion had no other Foundation than the Vigilance of the pretended Widow, whoſe Preſence broke the Meaſures ſhe had concerted for betraying him. Full of this Notion, he reproached her in the moſt bitter Manner, and treated her as an infamous Proſtitute. Then he brought back Julia to her, ſaying it is enough to hate her that ſhe ſhould remain with you. If again you oblige her to retire, depend upon it a cloſe and well barricaded Room will draw my Revenge down on you, as a wild and dangerous Beaſt.

With theſe Words he went out, leaving the Officer in the Room, who, falling at Celenia's Feet, you are doing all you can to ruin yourſelf, ſaid he to her; in the Name of God, have pity on yourſelf. It is you that ſeek to deſtroy me, replied ſhe, ſhedding Tears. Go from me, I ſay again to you, and if you do not this Day take that Reſolution be aſſured that to-morrow my Huſband ſhall know that you are a Man; and, though I might die, I ſhall at leaſt have the Satisfaction of having done my Duty. So ſaying, ſhe entered her Cloſet, drawing the Door cloſe on herſelf.

The Officer, having now Reaſon to dread that Celenia would put her Menace in Execution, reſolved at laſt to yield to her heroick Virtues. He came to her Cloſet, and precipitating himſelf on his Knees, it is all over, Madam, ſaid he, you have conquered; your Virtue triumphs, and I have Nothing more ſtored up for you than Love, Admiration, Compaſſion, and Obedience. You would have me leave you; I will do ſo to-morrow; but conſider to what Perils my Retreat expoſes you. What have you not to fear from the Fury of your Huſband? Doubt not but he will requite of you the Reaſon of my Departure. I will leave you, but it is only with the Deſign of procuring your Liberty; and I am reſolved to die by the Hand of your Perſecutor, or to revenge, by mine, the innocent Victim of his Cruelties. Pity me, ſaid Celenia to him, with Tears in her Eyes;

love me, or at leaſt let me believe ſo. But attempt Nothing againſt my Huſband; I ſo command you in the Name of your Love, and of the Gratitude I have ſome Pleaſure to acknowledge on my Side. I promiſe you Nothing, Madam, replied he; my Situation is too painful not to ſeek a Deliverance from it. You Love, and drive me away from you! I love you, and you abandon me to the Horrours of your Deſtiny! My Heart cannot bear up againſt ſo much Violence! Thus ſpeaking, they fell into each others Arms, and Words, interrupted by Sighs and Sobs, which Love put into their Mouth, found Utterance only by Intervals. But Celenia did not yield to the laſt Inſtances of her Lover; all that he could obtain was to remain ſtill four Days with her.

During theſe four Days, which they conſecrated to the Tranſports of their mutual Love, they were contriving Means to eſtabliſh a ſecret Correſpondence between them. No Hopes of ſucceeding ſeemed to offer, when they ſaw come to paſs the Unravelment of their Adventure. The young Officer, who was ſtudying ſome ſpecious Pretext for going away, and to keep Celenia from being ſuſpected as the Cauſe of it, pretended to quarrel with one of the Domeſticks who had the greateſt Regard for his Maſter. Two Days were now elapſed, and the two Lovers delivered themſelves over to the Grief the Thoughts of ſo near a Separation muſt occaſion in them. They were together in a cloſe Embrace, and their Tenderneſs was never more lively nor ſo affecting; but their Endearments were, all of a ſudden, interrupted.

Some had perceived, for four or five Days paſt, that Celenia and Julia were both diverted by deep Melancholy. This, he was ſure, proceeded from Hatred on one Side, and ill Treatment on the other. Yet, before breaking out, he would fain know if his Suſpicions were well grounded; and, for this Purpoſe, he hid himſelf ſo as to overhear their moſt ſecret Converſations. As ſoon as he was aſſured that the pretended Julia was a Man, whom Celenia loved, he ruſhed into her Chamber, Sword in Hand, and addreſſing his Wife, perfidious Wretch! thou ſhalt die, cried he. The Cavalier, furious to ſee all that he loved in Danger of loſing Life, ſtarted before Sotain, whom he knocked down after diſarming him. Celenia had Recourſe to Flight, and the victorious Lover threatened his Enemy to kill him that Inſtant if he made the leaſt Noiſe. Take my Life, ſaid the fu ious Huſband; you will only be beforehand with me. The Officer, who had no Deſire to take his Life away, broke forcibly from his Hands, leaving to him a Pocket, out of which he could not readily get the other Key of the Padlock. The Sight of this Key completed his Deſperation. The young Man followed his Miſtreſs, and conducted her to ſome remote Convent, where he left her in Safety, and in a few Days after rejoined his Regiment.

The deſerted Huſband had the Indiſcretion to produce, in publick, the Evidence of his Shame. Not one pitied him, and he became the Ridicule of the whole Neighbourhood. The Elopement, however, of his Wife, made a great Noiſe. She was in vain ſought after, during upwards of three Months that her deteſtable Huſband ſtill lived. At Length, unable longer to reſiſt his jealous Rage, he died, amidſt the Agitations of an inflammatory Fever, which carried him off. As he had made no Complaint in Juſtice, Celenia met with no Diſturbance. She appeared again in publick, more beautiful and more honoured than ever, and entirely devoted herſelf to her Lover, whom ſhe married, on his Return from the following Campaign.

From Baron BIELFIELD's LETTERS (lately publiſhed) Secretary of Legation to the King of *Pruſſia*.

To his Friend at Berlin, *from* London, March 2, 1741.

THE Engliſh have a ſtrong Reſemblance to the ancient Romans. Theſe cared for Nothing but *Bread and publick Shews*, and the Engliſh ſeem to me to have no other Deſires. It is to procure the Neceſſaries and the Comforts of an eaſy Life that they urge their Induſtry, that they purſue with ſo much Ardour Commerce and Navigation, and that they nouriſh a little Fund of Avarice, which makes them fond of Gaming of every Kind. Even the Arts and Sciences are here cultivated only with a View to Intereſt. The ſecond capital Object of an Engliſhman is the publick Shows, and theſe cannot be ſufficiently varied or multiplied. There are, during the Summer, all over England, Horſe Races, which is a Kind of Diverſion that unites a publick Show with Gaming; and with which, conſequently, the national Taſte can never be ſatiated. I ſaw, on my firſt Journey, theſe Races, both at York and Newmarket, and I confeſs to you that the Sight ſtruck me, though I leaſt admired the Thing itſelf, the Force and Velocity of the Horſes, than the Circumſtances that attended it: The innumerable Quantity of Spectators, the Number of Equipages of every Kind, and of Gentlemen mounted and attended by Domeſticks, many of them with led Horſes; the Galleries filled with Ladies in the moſt ſplendid Dreſſes, and adorned with the richeſt Diamonds; in a Word, every Thing that could poſſibly contribute to render ſuch a Sight brilliant.

I ſhall not mention the Combats of wild Beaſts, of Dogs, and all Sorts of Animals, that are here to be ſeen. Theſe Entertainments are frequently given to the People, who are very fond of them. I cannot avoid, however, having a few Words of thoſe between Men, which are a Diſgrace to Humanity. Sometimes theſe Champions are naked to the Waiſt, and fight with their Fiſts, giving each other horrible Blows, and throw their Adverſaries with Violence on the Earth; when their Seconds raiſe them up, wipe off their Sweat, and encourage them, like Dogs, to renew the Combat; and ſometimes they ſtrangle, or ſuffocate, each other. There are alſo Champions who fight with Broadſwords, but with their Feet ſo faſtened to the Scaffold that they cannot move from the Spot. Their Swords are remarkably ſharp and light towards the Point, ſo that the Wounds they give are never very deep; but the Blood preſently guſhes out, and the People ſhout Applauſe. There is alſo another Set of Gladiators, armed with Sticks, whoſe Ends are bound round with Iron, with which they knock each other down, or give terrible Contuſions. What, in my Opinion, is moſt ſcandalous in this Affair, is that theſe Combats ſhould be authorized by the Government, under the Sight of an Officer of the Police, upon a publick Theatre, where they pay regularly to be admitted, and where the Pit, and, what is more, the Boxes, are filled with as good Company as at an Opera. They carried me, the other Day, to one of theſe Exhibitions, at the little Theatre in the Haymarket. Never have I ſeen ſo diſguſtful a Sight, and ſo diſgraceful to the Underſtanding and to the Heart of Man. My Conductors gave me ſome ſorry Reaſons in Excuſe for ſuch Barbarity, but they were ſo very trifling as not to deſerve to be repeated or refuted.

We ſay that Cockfighting is a Diverſion that belongs to Children, but here it is a ſerious Affair. Theatres are conſtructed for theſe Exhibitions, and ſometimes they are the Entertainment of Perſons of Conſequence in the State; and, as they give Opportunities for Gaming, they do not want for Partiſans. There are many People employed in raiſing and nouriſhing this Sort of Cocks, and preparing them for the Ground on which they are to combat with their Fellows. I have been ſurpriſed at the Courage of theſe Animals. No ſooner were they out of the Bags than they ſuddenly flew at each other, and fought, without any Object, until one of them was left dead on the Spot. Before the Battle begins the Connoiſſeurs judge of the Force and Valour of the Cocks by their Looks, eſpecially by their Eyes; after which the Bets are made, and the Battle begins. Being drawn, the other Day, by Curioſity, to one of theſe Entertainments, I had an Orange in my Hand, when one of the Cocks laid his Adverſary, in Appearance, dead upon the Ground. He remained in that State for a ſhort Time, during which a Stranger, who was next to me, cries out eagerly, *Sir, I lay four Guineas to your Orange that this Cock wins the Battle.* I replied, *Done, Sir.* The dead Cock immediately ſprung up, recovered his Force, attacked his Enemy, and gained the Victory. I kept my Orange, but refuſed to take the four Guineas of my Neighbour, who appeared equally ſenſible of his Loſs and my Generoſity.

They tell me that an induſtrious Italian contrived a very ſingular Exhibition, a few Years ſince, in London. The firſt Part was a Concert of Cats, whom he had ranged according to their ſeveral Ages, their Size, and the Compaſs of their Voices, on the Benches of an Amphitheatre. All the Cats were dreſſed with Ruffs, and Ruffles, made of Paper. They had before them Deſks, to which their Feet were faſtened. Each Cat had alſo a Muſick Book, and two Wax Tapers. They aſſured me that this Aſſembly afforded a moſt comick Appearance as the Inſtant the Curtain was drawn up, that there were among them Cats of a very droll Phyſiognomy, that all of them ſeemed to roll their Eyes in different Manners, that the Muſick and the Inſtruments that accompanied the Voices were equally fantaſtick, and that all their Tails being placed between Entrees the Maſter of the Chapel had Nothing to do but draw them together in Order to make his Performers exert their vocal Faculties at the proper Intervals.

The ſecond Part of this burleſque Entertainment was performed by Turkies, who were made to dance in a Kind of circular Enclofure on a Platform, the Bottom of which was made of Iron or Braſs; and under it were placed Pans with hot Coals, which gradually heated the Iron. The Turkies at firſt made ſlow and grave Steps, to the Sound of Inſtruments that played Sarabands, Louvres, &c. As the Floor increaſed in Heat the Turkies quickened their Steps, and the Muſick its Time, till at laſt, the Iron becoming almoſt red hot, the poor Birds could no longer preſerve any regular Step, but hopped, ſkipped, jumped, and made a Thouſand extravagant Contortions, to the infinite Satisfaction of theſe wiſe Engliſhmen, who were frequently in Danger of being ſuffocated by Laughter. They ſay that this Italian made his Fortune in London, by theſe droll Exhibitions.

But what will you ſay to the Infatuation of a People who, ſeduced by their extravagant Fondneſs for Shows, ſuffered themſelves to be bubbled by an arch Rogue, who adverti ed that on ſuch a Day, at ſuch an Hour, and on ſuch a Theatre, a Man would get into a Quart Bottle, and yet, Sir, ſome of the moſt ſenſible People in England repaired to this Exhibition, and paid for Entrance. The Houſe was preſently as full as an Egg. But they were all bit; for, after waiting about an Hour, the droll Impoſtor came to the Front of the Stage and told them the Exhibition could not poſſibly take Place then, becauſe they had not been able to find, in all the Taverns of London, a Bottle that contained an exact Quart; but that he was ſorry for their Diſappointment, and their Money ſhould be returned. He diſappeared inſtantly. The Pit, finding themſelves choufed, became outrageous, tore up the Benches, and deſtroyed all the Decorations; and the Riot was ſo great that ſome loſt their Swords, others their Hats and Wigs, &c. But the Money was never returned; the Author of the Bubble made his Eſcape, and was never after diſcovered.

I relate theſe Triſles merely to let you ſee the extravagant Taſte of the Engliſh for every Thing that can be called a Show. Their great Multiplicity ſeems to me to occaſion too much Diſſipation among the People, and to rob them of much of that Time which ſhould be given to Induſtry. The Horſe Races, eſpecially, are of a dangerous Conſequence; becauſe they engroſs the Attention of the common People, and give, both to thoſe of high and low Condition, a licentious Diſpoſition, and a Diſguſt for that Life of Application which is neceſſary for their ſeveral Employments.

LONDON, *December* 11.

IT is now reported that the Earl of Bute has left the Court of Madrid, and is on his Journey to Paris, where it is ſaid a Perſon will be ſent to him to receive any Intelligence he may have gathered for the Benefit of England.

The Miniſter now declares he will preſerve Peace; and in Order effectually to do ſo, he will, for the future, keep our Forces, by Land and Sea, on ſuch a Footing as to let our Neighbours ſee we are always prepared for War.

It is now confidently ſaid that the Kings of England and France, the two leading Princes in Europe, are determined, as far as poſſible, to preſerve Peace during their mutual Reigns; and as Humanity ſeems to be the Characteriſtick of both Monarchs, there are great Hopes that they will be able to maintain their benevolent Deſign.

Letters from Paris adviſe that his Catholick Majeſty has demanded a free Gift of thirty Millions from his Clergy, which exceeds any that ever was before demanded of them, on which Account they intended to petition to have them moderated.

According to recent Letters from Paris, it is rumoured that in Conſequence of a Treaty, now on the Carpet, between the Courts of Verſailles and Turin, the Iſland of Corſica will be ceded to his Sardinian Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Calais, *December* 4.

"We have here a remarkable Inſtance of the fair Sex's being eaſily decoyed, early or late, in Love's Snares. An Engliſh Maiden Lady, whoſe Name is Miſs Benſon, was left here, at the Benedictines Convent, when a Child, and continued as ſuch for upwards of thirty Years, always averſe to Men; but in one of her Viſits in Town ſhe met accidentally, at her Friend's, an Iriſh Gentleman, Mr. Caliwell, a Captain in the Engliſh Service, ſtruck Acquaintance with him, left the Convent, took a private Lodging in Town, and the Gentleman puſhed his Point ſo well that on Friday laſt they ſat out for the Town of Furnes, to be joined in Wedlock by the Dutch Proteſtant Miniſter there. By this he acquires a Fortune of ten Thouſand Pounds Sterling, which the Lady has at the Bank, at her own Diſpoſal."

December 19. Notwithſtanding the Miniſtry would not allow of an Addreſs to a great Perſonage, to adviſe the putting our Mediterranean and Weſt India Stations in a proper State of Defence, in this alarming Conjuncture, yet they have adopted the Hint, and are forwarding the neceſſary Meaſures for that End.

The Differences between the two great Aſſemblies, ſo far as regards the Admiſſion of Strangers into the Lower Room, it is now talked, will be ſettled in the following Manner. The Area, or Floor, of the ſaid Room, comprehending the Space between the two Galleries, is eſtimated to contain about three Hundred Perſons. The Seats, on both Sides, under the Galleries, are ſuppoſed to contain about ſeventy Perſons each, which makes in the Whole four Hundred and forty; a greater Number, it is ſaid, than ever appeared in the Houſe at one Time, even in the voting Days of Sir Robert Walpole. As the whole Number of Members, however, is five Hundred and fifty eight, ſhould more than as is aforeſaid attend the two Side Galleries above Stairs are to be allotted for them; and Strangers are to be confined to what is called behind the Clock, that is, to the Front Gallery, where they will be permitted to hear the Debates as uſual.

Admiral Geary's Flag is hoiſted on Board the Namur Man of War, at Spithead.

Yeſterday the Committee for paying the Bounty to Seamen ſat at Guildhall, when upwards of fifty Men were entered.

It is affirmed, by thoſe who have made Calculations, that impreſſing coſts more Money than manning our Fleets by Bounties to Sailors. Thus is this Practice every Way a Grievance.

The Reverend Mr. Berridge, of Everton, near Cambridge, preaching on the Death of the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, from the firſt Verſe of the twelfth Pſalm, took Occaſion to give the following Account of Mr. Whitefield's Worth in Money. "The fifteen Hundred Pounds of which he died poſſeſſed was left him, in ſeveral ſeparate Legacies, lately. Eight Hundred Pounds came to him by the Death of his Wife; one three Hundred one two Hundred, and two of one Hundred Pounds, have been bequeathed to him by Friends not long deceaſed."

We hear that a great many Welſh Gentlemen are to be appointed in his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's Houſehold.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſadour, we hear, has delivered a Memorial, within theſe few Days, demanding why we are making ſuch vigorous Preparations at preſent. The Anſwer that has been given to him, we are told, was twofold, "firſt, to defend our own Rights and Properties; and ſecondly, becauſe we had a Right to do as we pleaſed."

Yeſterday a Motion was made in the Lower Aſſembly that no Member of that Houſe ſhould go to the Houſe of Lords, whilſt ſitting, without Leave. The Motion was put off till that Day three Weeks.

It is ſaid that a Motion will be made, ſoon after the Holidays, by a Noble Lord, in Favour of a more equitable Diſtribution of Prize Money on Board the Royal Navy.

Sir Edward Hawke ſpoke on Monday, in the Lower Room, much in Favour of augmenting the Navy to ſixty Thouſand Men.

Lord How's ſquadron is to conſiſt of ſix ſhips of the Line, three Frigates, and two Sloops, as Tenders, which are to be victualled for four Months.

It is ſaid that Sir Charles Saunders, in the Royal William of ninety Guns, with ſix other Ships of the Line, now lying at Portſmouth, and Proviſions for ſix Months, will ſail for the Weſt Indies the Beginning of February.

In Conſequence of an Augmentation to be made in his Majeſty's Land Forces, Orders have been ſent to the Colonels of the reſpective Regiments to complete them with all Speed.

Letters from the Frontiers of Poland adviſe that the Auſtrian Troops have entered that Kingdom, and advanced within two Miles of Cracow.

An Evening Paper of laſt Night ſays that in Conſequence of ſome Expreſſions made Uſe of by Governour Johnſtone, in a certain Houſe, laſt Friday, and applying them, by Inſinuation, to Lord George (Sackville) Germaine, the latter being informed of what paſſed (for he was not in the Houſe that Day) followed Governour Johnſtone out of the Houſe on Monday, and called him into the Court of Requeſts, and there demanded Satisfaction; which Mr. Johnſtone ſeemed to decline, by ſaying, "he was Order, he was quite parliamentary, &c." Lord George ſaid he had no Right to aſperſe his Character, and inſiſted upon his meeting him, at four o'Clock that Day (it was now two o'Clock,) at the Ring, in Hyde Park. As Governour Johnſtone could not uſe the Sword, Piſtols were agreed upon. Lord George took the Right Honourable Thomas Townſhend with him, as his Second; and Sir James Lowther, Baronet, was Governour Johnſtone's Second. Governour Johnſtone's Piſtols were fired firſt, and the Combatants having miſſed each other (though the Diſtance was very ſmall between them) they had Recourſe to his Lordſhip's Piſtols. Lord George miſſed his Antagoniſt again, but Mr. Johnſtone's Ball ſtruck againſt the Cock of his Lordſhip's Piſtol. After this ſecond Firing the Seconds immediately interpoſed, and the Affair ended. Neither was hurt. It was agreed, by all the Perſons who are acquainted with the Circumſtances, that Lord Germaine behaved with much cool and real Courage.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable Lord Sandwich had a long Conference with his Majeſty at St. James's, and afterwards dined with Lord Hillſborough, at his Houſe in Hanover Square.

The Land Tax Bill, and the Bills for the better regulating the Marine and Land Forces, &c. &c. will receive the Royal Aſſent on Friday next, when both Houſes of Parliament will be adjourned till after the Holidays.

A Draught of Seamen is ordered from the Guardſhips at Portſmouth, for the more ſpeedy equipping the Ships at Chatham, which are ſhortly to ſail for the Mediterranean, under the Command of Lord Howe.

This Morning, about a Quarter before one, a whole Range of the eaſt Battlement of Weſtminſter Hall gave Way, the Binding and Cement being thoroughly decayed. The Stones fell upon Oliver's Coffeehouſe, broke through the Ceiling, though of Lead, choked up the Stairs, and ſome even turnbled upon the Arms before the eaſt Gate of the Hall, which is now ſhut up, ſo that the Members are obliged to paſs through the new Way in St. Margaret's Street to their reſpective Houſes; but no Lives were loſt.

Laſt Night, and this Morning, a great Deal of Damage was done to the Shipping in the River, by the great Storm. Several Ships ſlipped their Cables, and unmoored; and it is feared that we ſhall hear of ſome Damage done to Ships in the Downs.

Dr. Rotherant, in a philoſophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water, lately publiſhed, ſays: "One Effect of Snow, which I can aſſure my Reader of, is that a certain Quantity of it, taken up freſh from the Ground, and mixed in a Flower Pudding, will ſupply the Place of Eggs and make it equally light. The Quantity allotted is two Table Spoonfuls inſtead of one Egg; and if this Proportion be much exceeded, the Pudding will not adhere together, but will fall to Pieces in boiling. I aſſert this from the Experience of my own Family; and any One who chooſes to try it will find it to be fact."

December 22. Yeſterday the Earl of Sandwich kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the northern Department, in the Room of Lord Rochford, who takes the ſouthern, left by Lord Weymouth.

The ſame Day Lord Weymouth kiſſed Hands on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Room of Lord Townſhend; as did Henry Frederick Thynne, Eſquire, on his being appointed joint Poſtmaſter General, in the Room of Lord Sandwich.

The Amendment mentioned in the Reſolutions of the Lower Society, as intended to be made in the Mutiny Bill, is certainly a very proper one; ſince, as the Magiſtrates are to be thereby directed to ſend a Requiſition in Writing, whenever they call on the Military to aſſiſt them, ſo the Magiſtrate, it is to be preſumed, will be cautious how he calls for ſuch Aſſiſtance wantonly, and will not venture to make a Cuſtom of calling out a Force ſo dangerous to the Liberty of the Subject, unleſs he is convinced that the abſolute Neceſſity of the Caſe will juſtify him in the Minds of the People. This Regulation muſt, at the ſame Time, be more agreeable to the Gentlemen of the Army likewiſe; not only as it will probably prevent their being called out upon any trifling Matter, but as the written Requiſition will be alſo a Kind of Sanction to them for any Occurrence which may happen in Conſequence thereof. The Motion for this Amendment was made, we are told, by a late American Governour.

We hear the Duke of Bedford has remitted one Year's Rent to all ſuch of his Grace's Tenants as have ſuffered by the late Floods, which have damaged his Eſtates to a very conſiderable Value.

Yeſterday Sir Thomas Saliſbury, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, made a Report to his Majeſty of Captain David Ferguſon, who was convicted on Tueſday laſt for the Murder of his Cabin Boy; when his Majeſty was pleaſed to order a Reſpite for him until to-morrow Se'ennight, the 28th Inſtant.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, being perfectly recovered of his late Indiſpoſition, appeared in the Drawing Room at St. James's.

Yeſterday Lord Sandwich did Buſineſs as Secretary of State for the northern Department, and Lord Rochford for the ſouthern.

It is ſaid that Lord Viſcount Townſend will be appointed Maſter General of the Ordnance, ſoon after his Arrival here from Ireland.

An Evening Paper ſays: "We are well informed that Lord North declared, on Sunday Night laſt, at a miniſterial Meeting in Bloomſbury Square, that *War was now inevitable.*"

If every Sea Officer would imitate Sir Charles Saunders, in declaring his Reſolution of giving up his Share of the Prize Money, we ſhould ſoon have the beſt manned Navy in the Univerſe.

Wedneſday Sir Edward Hawke, in the Lower Room, declared thirty Thouſand Seamen and Marines were ſcarce ſufficient to protect our Coaſts.

It is ſaid a Motion for an Inquiry into the Cauſes of the preſent ruinous State of a great Number of capital Ships of War, in the ſeveral Dockyards of this Kingdom, will be made ſoon after the Holidays.

Among the eighteen Sail of the Line now (or were very lately) ready for Sea at the Port of Ferrol, ten of them are entirely planked with Cedar and Mohogany Beams, all built ſince the Peace at the Havannah, chiefly by Engliſh Artiſts. They are modelled after the Plan of our moſt improved new ſeventy four Gun Ships, and are looked on, by thoſe who have ſeen them (well verſed in maritime Affairs) as fine Ships, and as completely fitted out, as any in Europe.

They write from Dunkirk that the Land Floods had broke down the Sluices of the Black Waters and Canal, which had done immenſe Damage.

It is talked of that an Examination will ſoon be made into the preſent Practices of ſome of the publick Offices under the Government.

It is ſaid that the Attorney General has been again offered the Seals, but that he has declined accepting them, unleſs his former Terms are complied with.

The King George, of Whitehaven, laden with Tobacco, was lately loſt off the Iſle of White, and all Hands periſhed.

By Accounts from Liverpool we learn that on the 6th Inſtant a moſt violent Storm of Wind from the ſouth weſt ſet in with the Tide, and kept increaſing until about high Water, when it ſhifted to the north weſt; doing, on that Day, and the two Days following, incredible Damage to the Ships both in and out of the Docks. A Sloop from Scotland, with refined Sugar, being driven among the Flats and ſmall Craft, was bulged, and ſunk. At Noon Tide the Water roſe over the Key, oppoſite the Cuſtomhouſe, and waſhed away upwards of two Thouſand Deal Planks, beſides great Quantities of Balks. Several Caſks of Butter and Tallow were driven on Shore near Formby, with the Cork Mark upon them; and as two Veſſels are expected from Cork, it is feared that at leaſt one of them is loſt. Several Coaſters to Preſton, Lancaſter, and Carliſle, are loſt, and three Pilot Boats are miſſing. The Whale, Aſhburn, from Liverpool, for Carliſle, drove aſhore near Formby Land Mark; the People are all ſaved, but the Cargo is entirely loſt.

Tueſday Night the People on the Coaſt of Norfolk heard the firing of Guns, as from Ships in Diſtreſs at Sea, which continued for ſeveral Hours.

By the high Wind on Wedneſday Morning fifty Feet of the Garden Wall of the Earl of Holderneſſe, at Sion Hill, was blown down, and many of his Trees were deſtroyed.

Wedneſday Morning a Lodging Houſe in Wapping, full of People, was blown down, and all the Perſons in it buried in the Ruins; they were all dug out alive, though much bruiſed, except an old Man, who was unfortunately cruſhed to Death.

There is a Paper at Lloyd's Coffeehouſe, ſigned by Captain Griffin, of the Elizabeth, from Pontevedro, in Spain, ſetting forth that it was publiſhed in the Spaniſh Gazette, of the 25th Ultimo, that all Matters between Great Britain and that Court were amicably ſettled, and in Conſequence thereof eight Thouſand Soldiers, and eight Thouſand Seamen, were diſcharged, and returned to their reſpective Habitations; and he farther adds, that before that Time ſeventy Sail of the Line were all ready for Sea at Ferrol. But an eminent Spaniſh Merchant has declared that he has Letters from Spain, of a much later Date than the above Affidavit, wherein he is adviſed that the Spaniards are ſtill going on, with great Diligence, in all Manner of Preparations for War.

However deſirous the Spaniſh Court may be for a War, they will be very cautious in declaring it; becauſe, ſhould they act thus, they can not, conſiſtent with the Treaty of Peace, have the leaſt Claim upon the French for Aſſiſtance.

Some Jeſuits, in Return for the Favours ſhown them by the Houſe of Bourbon, being well acquainted with the Weakneſs of Spaniſh America, are ſaid to have offered a Plan immediately to diſtreſs the Spaniards, ſo effectually as to render the enſuing Spaniſh War of very ſhort Duration.

We hear that it has been moved, by a Member in the Privy Council, to ſend a reſpectable Squadron into the South Seas, it being imagined ſuch a Meaſure would more intimidate the Spaniards than any other Step we could take.

At a Board of Admiralty, held this Day at the Admiralty Office, ſome important Matters, relative to the Deſtination of the Ships now fitting out at his Majeſty's different Docks, were the Subject of Conſideration.

Sir Charles Saunders, it is ſaid, will hoiſt his Flag on Board the Royal William, at Portſmouth, immediately after the Holidays.

We are informed from the Mediterranean that the Fortifications of Fort St. Philip, &c. in the Iſland of Minorca, are in a much better State of Defence than they were before the Beginning of the laſt War.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated November 3d, adviſe that they were under the greateſt Conſternation, the Ruſſians having retaken the Iſland of Lemnos, again blocked up the Dardanelles, and begun to bombard the firſt of the Caſtles there.

There are Letters in Town from Poland, which aſſure us that ſince the ſetting of the Cartel for the Exchange of Priſoners between Ruſſia and the Porte the Balance appears to be very much ſhort of what was hitherto apprehended.

They write from Chatham that great Damage had been done there by the late high Winds; the Raiſonable broke from her Moorings, and fell on Board the Barfleur, and damaged her in her upper Works.

One Thouſand and ſeventy five Men were impreſſed below Bridge laſt Wedneſday Night, three Hundred and fifty ſeven of whom were furniſhed with Proteſtions.

December 24. On Account of their Majeſties being indiſpoſed with a Cold, there was no Court or Drawing Room Yeſterday at St. James's.

It was confidently aſſerted on Saturday laſt, at the weſt End of the Town, that Lord North had at laſt determined to reſign.

We hear, from good Authority, that Mr. Commiſſioner Bathurſt will certainly have the Seals before the Commencement of next Term.

The Honourable Mr. De Grey, Attorney General, will be appointed Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the Room of the preſent worthy Chief Juſtice, who wiſhes to retire; and Mr. Wedderburn will be appointed Attorney General, in his Room.

Lord Mansfield will certainly no longer appear as Speaker in the Upper Aſſembly.

An Account of ſome important and very extraordinary Occurrences, relative to the hoſtile Intentions of the Enemies of Great Britain, was, we hear, received on Wedneſday Night laſt at the Secretary of State's Office.

We have the Pleaſure to hear that the Name of Sir Charles Saunders is added to that of the other Admirals, How, Dennis, Buckle, &c. who are to command the moſt important Stations abroad.

Extract of a Letter from a young Gentleman at Cadiz, *to his Uncle in* London.

"The Spaniards have here a great Number of Ships with their full Complement of Sailors, and a great many Land Forces in Readineſs; but ſuch miſerable Creatures, in Point of Appearance and military Diſcipline, ſure never were ſeen. One Engliſh Battalion would beat ſix of theirs. If there is a Probability of War, pray, Sir, get me a Commiſſion in your Service, that I may have the Pleaſure of doing my Part towards giving them a Drubbing.

"There has been no Kind of Attempt to ſtop Engliſh Veſſels in this Harbour; and I think, of late, the Preparations for War ſeem much abated."

It ſurpriſes many that a great Prince ſhould, at this Time, as we are ſuppoſed at the Eve of a War, neither have the Curioſity nor real Happineſs of his People ſo much at Heart as to have one Conference with Lord Chatham, to hear from his own Mouth thoſe many bold Truths and Informations he has advanced, in a certain Club, concerning the Situation and Preparations of his Enemies abroad and at Home.

At the Playhouſe, laſt Week, one of the Houſe Cats got into the Boxes, and gave no little Trouble to the Audience before it could be drove out. Soon afterwards Lord D—h came into a Box where Lady Bridget L—e was ſitting, who immediately accoſted him thus: "I am extremely ſorry your Lordſhip came in ſo late." "Why, my Lady?" replies the Peer. "Becauſe, ſays her Ladyſhip, you were juſt now wanted *to move to have the Houſe cleared.*

December 25. Sunday Night a great Number of the Nobility, and Perſons of Diſtinction, with the foreign Ambaſſadours and Secretaries of State, were entertained in a moſt elegant and ſumptuous Manner by his Excellency Count de Guignes, the French Ambaſſadour, at his Houſe in Great George Street.

Saturday ſome Deſpatches were ſent to Chatham and Portſmouth, for Lord Howe and Sir Charles Saunders, ſaid to contain ſome important Reſolutions taken the preceding Day at the Admiralty Board.

Several American Agents are to wait upon Lord Hillſborough, in a few Days, to learn his Lordſhip's Sentiments on the Subject of ſome Particulars concerning the Protection of the Colonies, in Caſe of a War.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *December* 23.

"His Majeſty's Ships Ramillies and Centaur are waiting at St. Helen's for a fair Wind to ſail to Ireland, accompanied by ſeveral large Tranſports, to take in Troops for Gibraltar and Mahon.

"His Majeſty's Frigat Emerald is ſailed from St. Helen's, full of Officers of Diſtinction, for Gibraltar.

"Laſt Friday Morning began, and ſtill continues, the hotteſt Preſs known here in the Memory of Man, at which even the Captains aſſiſted.

"Every Thing in the maritime Department is getting ready with the utmoſt Expedition.

"At Spithead, twenty four Ships of War."

It is ſaid that if the Ships fitting out ſhould be ready before Hands ſufficient are got together to man them, all Protections, of every Kind, will be recalled.

Five Officers from each Regiment of Guards are ordered down on the recruiting Service.

It is aſſerted that the Jeſuits have formed a Plan to diſtreſs the Spaniards. It was always thought dangerous to triſle with the Sons of Ignatius.

It is obſervable that no leſs than eighteen Churches in the City only have been beautified this Year, ſo at leaſt we have the *Outſide* of Religion.

A moſt ſuperb Suit of Crimſon Velvet Clothes is making for his Majeſty, with the Diamond Buttons which were worn by the late King. His Majeſty will appear in them, for the firſt Time, to-morrow.

We are told of ſeven Millions of the national Debt to be paid without Half a Million raiſed by Taxes. Who will ſay that Lord North is not an able Financier?

It is ſaid that Sir Edward Hawke has declared, within theſe few Days, that a Ship, anſwering the Deſcription of the Aurora, Captain Lee, with the Supervifors on Board, has been heard of at the Manilas, by which pleaſing Intelligence the Minds of ſeveral Perſons connected with them have been made eaſy for the preſent, as they have farther been encouraged by Sir Edward not to give up the Hopes of their Safety until the End of next Month.

BRISTOL, *December* 1. Early Wedneſday Morning there was a very warm Preſs in this City. The Conſtables were all engaged for the Purpoſe, and in a few Hours upwards of three Hundred Perſons, that were taken indiſcriminately, were lodged in the Guildhall; about a Third of which were deemed proper Perſons for the Service of the Navy, and ordered immediately on Board a Tender. Many of them, having no Proſpect of getting off, entered themſelves, and were entitled to the Premium allowed by Government.

EDINBURGH, *December* 5. We hear that a Bill is framing here, with Regard to Bankrupts in North Britain, and for a more equal Diſtribution of their Effects, which muſt be of the higheſt Conſequence to all the Subjects of the Britiſh Dominions, as by the preſent Law the Effects of Bankrupts are ſeized upon by the firſt Claimants, in Prejudice of all the other Creditors.

We hear from Aberdeen that on Saturday Morning died at the Cove, in the 105th Year of her Age, Margaret Maurice. She ſpun, about three Years ago, very fine Worſted for a Manufacturer in this Place, and retained her Senſes to the laſt.

On Thurſday laſt died, at Leith, Alexander Caldwell, a Journeyman Cooper, aged one Hundred and four. He laboured for his Bread until he was ninety, and walked abroad until a few Weeks before his Death.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 14.

WE hear from King William that the Dwellinghouſe of Mrs. Langburne, in that County, was burnt down a ſhort Time ago, and that the Overſeer's Houſe ſhared the ſame Fate in four or five Days afterwards. It is ſuſpected they were wilfully ſet on Fire.

Yeſterday was married, in Henrico, Mr. William Carter, third Son of Mr. John Carter, aged twenty three, to Mrs. Sarah Elliſon, Relict of Mr. Gerard Elliſon, deceaſed, aged eighty five; a ſprightly old Tit, with three Thouſand Pounds Fortune.

The Matty, Fox, from London, is juſt arrived in James River. He had eleven Weeks Paſſage, and we have ſeen no later Papers by him than the 25th of December, in which there is no News of any Conſequence. ——Some Letters by Captain Fox mention War as dubious, and others ſay it is inevitable.——Captain Power was to ſail in January, and Captain Peterſon in February, if there was no War; otherwiſe all the Ships for Virginia were to wait for Convoy, which would not be till March.—— The Liberty, Kerr, was to ſail in about a Fortnight after Captain Fox.—— The Reward, Necks, was juſt arrived.

[DEATHS.] Mr. GEORGE NICHOLAS, Clerk of Dinwiddie; a Gentleman of an amiable Character.

Mrs. JAMESON, Relict of Mr. Thomas Jameſon, of York Town, Merchant, lately deceaſed.

Advertiſements.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Drury Stith*, late of the County of *Brunſwick*, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and all Perſons who have any Claim againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſignify their reſpective Demands to me, by the firſt Opportunity, that Preparation may be made for Payment thereof. As there are ſeveral Tracts of Land ſubject to the Payment of the Debts, I believe there will be ſufficient for that Purpoſe without ſelling any of the Slaves; therefore hope the Creditors will wait a reaſonable Time for their Demands. THOMAS STITH, Adminiſtrator.

MARCH 5, 1771.

WE hereby give Notice to *Nathaniel W. Dandridge*, Eſquire, and his Creditors, to meet at *Hanover* Town, on *Friday* the 22d of this Inſtant, when we will render an Account of our Tranſactions, and make Dividends, agreeable to the Deed of Truſt made to us by the ſaid *Dandridge* in Behalf of his Creditors.

JOHN WAYLES.
WILLIAM MACON.
ROBERT ANDERSON.
JOHN JOHNSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 14, 1771.

IMPORTED in the CHATHAM Frigat, Captain *Anderſon*, a Box of GOODS marked M D, No. 8, which has never come to Hand. I will be obliged to any One who will let me know where it is; and if Captain *Anderſon* has not already ſent it, he is deſired to take Notice of this Advertiſement.

MARY DICKINSON.

BRUNSWICK County, *March* 1, 1771.

WHEREAS I bargained with one *John Walters*, late of this County, for a certain Tract of Land therein, and accordingly gave him two Bonds, one for thirty two Pounds nineteen Shillings, payable the 25th of *December* 1769, the other for the like Sum, payable the 25th of *December* 1770; and as the ſaid *Walters* has removed out of this Colony, without making me a good Right to the ſaid Land, I do hereby forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of the Bonds, as I will not pay either of them until a good Right is made me to the Land. 2‖ JOHN GRESHAM.

To be SOLD *at* YORK *Town*,

THE Subſcriber's STORE, and STORE GOODS, with Half an Acre of Ground belonging to it, upon which are a Kitchen, Stable, and other Conveniencies; it is well ſituated, and ſuitable for a new Beginner. Credit will be given (upon Bond and Security) by

2 GEORGE WILSON.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, about the 15th of *January* laſt, a dark bay HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high; he has one hind Foot white, ſeveral large Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Buttock R. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Suſſex* County, near the Courthouſe, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and on Conviction of the Thief, FIVE POUNDS.

2‖ WILLIAM JONES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 7, 1771.

THE Subſcriber, who has lately entered into the RALEIGH Tavern, begs Leave to ſolicit the Cuſtomers of that Houſe for a Continuance of their Favours, and he hereby acquaints the Gentlemen who lodged there in publick Times that their Rooms will be ſtill kept in Order to receive them. He flatters himſelf that he will be able to give Satisfaction; as no Pains, nor Coſt, ſhall be ſpared for that End.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

AS the exceſſive Severity of the Weather for a few Weeks paſt, and the late great Freſhes, will, in all Probability, prevent many, who would chooſe to become Purchaſers, from attending on the 28th Inſtant, we think it proper to delay the Sale of our Lands in *Culpeper* until the 25th of *March*.

FEBRUARY 20, 1771. CHARLES GRYMES.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 20, 1771.

MR. *Daniel Warden*, of *North Carolina*, is deſired to take Notice that it is neceſſary I ſhould ſee him ſoon, relating to his Suit againſt *Weſt*. JAMES MERCER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 7, 1771.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has taken the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Robert Anderſon*, where Gentlemen may be accommodated in the beſt Manner; and hopes, by his Care and Aſſiduity, that he ſhall be able to give Satisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom.

CUTHBERT HUBBARD.

N. B. He ſtill carries on his Buſineſs of Peruke making, Shaving, and Hair dreſſing, in a Shop nearly oppoſite Mr. *James Cocke*'s Store.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 7, 1771.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen who favoured him with their Cuſtom that he is now removed to Colonel *Johnſon*'s Houſe, behind that of Mr. *Waller*; where they may depend upon the beſt Accommodation for themſelves, Servants, and Horſes. RICHARD HUNT SINGLETON.

NORFOLK, *March* 4, 1771.

IMPORTED in the Ship *Fairfield*, Captain *Gavin Hamilton*, from *London*, and lodged with us, a Package of Goods marked ABMI, in a Piece, No. 1, for which no Bill of Lading was given. Any Perſon claiming it, and proving his Property, may have it on paying Charges to WILLIAM & JOHN BROWN.

ROBERT STEELE, STAYMAKER,
At Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON's, *Tailor*,
Church *Street*, NORFOLK,

CARRIES on his Buſineſs in all its Branches. He returns Thanks to all Ladies that have honoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes for a Continuance of their Favours. All Orders from the Country ſhall be punctually executed.

FOUND in *Williamſburg*, by a Negro, a Pinchbeck WATCH with a Shagreen Caſe. The Owner may have it on proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and giving a ſmall Gratification to the Finder.

CHARLES BARHAM.

I AM willing to diſpoſe of a Tract of LAND containing about one Thouſand Acres, two Hundred Acres (Part thereof) low Grounds, lying on *Meherrin* River, nearly oppoſite to *Donaldſon*'s famous low Grounds, together with (or without) the Negroes thereon, Stocks of all Kinds, Utenſils of Huſbandry, and every Thing appertaining to the Plantation. Amongſt many Things that may be juſtly ſaid in Favour of the Land, it is well ſituated for a Negro Quarter, being convenient to Mills, and remote from Courthouſes and very publick Roads. The Terms of Sale are reaſonable, and the Credit ſhall be extended from one to five Years, as will be moſt convenient and agreeable to the Purchaſer. The Premiſes will be readily ſhown to any Perſon inclinable to treat for and view the ſame by *William Ellis*, Overſeer thereon.

JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

To be SOLD *at* Jameſtown, *on* Friday *the* 15*th of this Inſtant, for the Benefit of the Enſurers*,

ALL the Rigging, Sails, Cables, and Anchors, belonging to the Brigantine *Induſtry*; alſo her Cargo which was ſaved, being about three and thirty Hogſheads and Tierces of very good *St. Chriſtopher's* RUM. Credit until the 10th of *December* next will be allowed for all Sums above fifty Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security.——At the ſame Time will be ſold a Quantity of *Jamaica* RUM, ſeveral Tierces of double and middling refined SUGAR, a large Quantity of *Britiſh* OSNABRUGS, &c. The Time of Payment for theſe Articles will be agreed on at the Day of Sale. EDWARD CHAMPION TRAVIS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Prince Edward*, ſome Time in *June* laſt, a Negro Lad named WINDSOR, who for ſeveral Years paſt has waited upon me, and is acquainted with moſt Parts of the Country. He is a ſenſible and artful Fellow, above five Feet high, a handſome lively Look, and ſpeaks quick. He was taken up by Mr. *William Mitchell* of *York*, and committed to that Jail, at which Time he called himſelf *William Florence*, and ſaid he was free, and, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Negro impriſoned with him, broke the Priſon. He has ſince been ſeen about *Williamſburg*, near which Place perhaps he is ſtill concealed. He carried away with him a brown Holland Coat, blue Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, two white Linen Shirts, two Pair of Oſnabrug Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings. As I have Reaſon to apprehend he will endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel, in Order to make his Eſcape out of the Colony, I do hereby forewarn all Maſters and Commanders of Veſſels from taking him on Board. I will give TEN POUNDS to any Perſon that will contrive him to me, and FIVE POUNDS for ſuch Intelligence that I may get him. WILLIAM WATT.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. John Harris, *deceaſed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th of this Inſtant* (March) *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, at his late Dwellinghouſe, in* Surry *County*,

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND, viz. One whereon the ſaid *Mr. Harris* lately lived, containing upwards of two Hundred Acres, on which there is a convenient Dwellinghouſe with two Brick Chimnies, a Kitchen and a Quarter, with a Brick Chimney to each of them; and all neceſſary Outhouſes. There is a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and ſeventeen Buſhels of Wheat ſown on the ſaid Tract. The Land is kind for Grain, and, with a little Dung, very ſuitable for Tobacco. The other Tract, which almoſt joins it, contains about the ſame Number of Acres, is light Land, and very kind for Grain; there is enough cleared, under a good Fence, to work three or four Hands. Each of the ſaid Tracts is very convenient to Church, Courthouſe, Mill, and Landing. The Purchaſers may have eighteen Months Credit, and enter upon the Land on the Day of Sale, giving Bond, with approved Security, for the ſame.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold all the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Mr. Harris*, except the Slaves. The Purchaſers may have twelve Months Credit for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, on giving Bond, with Security, to CHRISTOPHER MACRAE. } Executors.
2‖ MICHAEL NICHOLSON. }

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe to whom the Eſtate is indebted to make their Claims known to the Executors.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Sloop *Tryal*, in *Rappahannock* River, on the ſecond of *December* laſt, a bright Mulatto Man Slave named SAM, the Property of Mr. *Charles Yates* of *Fredericſburg*, who bought him laſt *May* of Colonel *Warner Lewis* of *Gloceſter* County, ſince which Time he has been conſtantly with me, until he ran off. He is about twenty five Years old, ſix Feet two Inches high, ſtrong limbed, well made, and a very likely Fellow; he has a Scar on his Forehead over one of his Eyes, I think it is the left, ſome Colour in his Cheeks when warm, and has a long Shag of Wool on his Head, which he often ſhears about the Crown. He was bred partly to the Plantation and Farming Buſineſs, and ſometimes, as he informed me, was employed as an Axe Man and Sawer, about Ship building. His Dreſs was ſuch as Sailors wear, and was imported ready made, an under Jacket of ſpotted Swanſkin, or Cotton, and is too ſhort for him in the Arms; he had alſo a milled double Yarn Cap, of two Colours, and took with him his Bedding, a new ſpotted Rug which he had ſtolen, and ſeveral Yards of mixed coloured Broadcloth, cut from a whole Piece that he had ſtolen, the Remainder of which he diſtributed amongſt the Sloop's Crew to bribe them to Secrecy. His Theft was certainly the Cauſe of his Flight, to avoid the Gallows; for he was never puniſhed whilſt with me, nor ever complained, neither had he any Cauſe to be diſſatisfied at his Treatment; and it is probable his Apprehenſions will make him endeavour to eſcape out of the Colony, under the Character of a Seaman. I have heard he was at *Norfolk* on *Chriſtmas* Day, and there pretended to have belonged to a Veſſel lately wrecked on the Sea Coaſt. With ſuch a Story ſome Perſon in Want of Hands might be induced to engage him. Should it have been ſo, any One knowing it ſhall be well rewarded for the Information; and, if he is yet in the Colony, whoever apprehends him ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS on Delivery to me, or to his Maſter at *Fredericksburg*, beſides what the Law allows for conveying him from the Place where he is taken up.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURN, Junior.

YORK County, *March* 7, 1771.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given to any Perſon who will take up, and deliver to the Subſcriber, an outlawed Negro Slave named GABY, that has been run away ſeveral Months. He is a tall, black, ill ſhaped Fellow, ſtoops much, and has generally ſore Legs. His Wife is hired by Mr. *Lewis* in *Williamſburg*, where, in all Probability, he may be taken, as he was ſeen in that City about three Weeks ago. When he went off he had on the uſual Cloathing of labouring Negroes. If taken up there he may be committed to Jail, and Notice immediately given to JAMES BURWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 26, 1771.

WILLIAM R. DRINKARD begs Leave to inform the Publick that he intends to open TAVERN in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *William Hay*, nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office, by the enſuing *April* Court. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on good Accommodation.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 22, 1771.

THE Subſcriber has taken the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Southall*, where he hopes to be prepared, by the enſuing General Court, for the Accommodation of Gentlemen. He returns Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have formerly frequented his Houſe, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Cuſtom.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

N. B. A ſingle Man, well recommended, who underſtands the Buſineſs of a Bar, will have Employment by applying to me.

SOUTHAMPTON, *February* 13, 1771.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice that he has lately removed to *Southampton* County, where he propoſes to continue the Hoſpital, and the Practice of SURGERY and PHYSICK, in the ſame Manner it was conducted by his Father, the late Colonel *Joſiah Browne*, and hopes to give the Satisfaction, to all Gentlemen who will favour him with their Commands, as was generally given by his Predeceſſor. SAMUEL BROWNE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 22, 1771.

I WILL give the beſt Price, and ready Money, for any Kind of OLD LEAD.

JOSEPH KIDD.

SOUTHAMPTON, *February* 13, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted, on open Account, to the Eſtate of Colonel *Joſiah Browne*, late of *Southampton* County, deceaſed, that every Perſon ſo indebted who ſhall fail to ſettle his Account by the 15th Day of *April* next, either by diſcharging the ſame, or giving Bond, with approved Security, if required, that ſuch Accounts, after that Date, will immediately be put into the Hands of an Attorney. And all thoſe indebted by Bond to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the ſaid Date, it being neceſſary to ſettle the Eſtate as ſpeedily as poſſible; and in Order thereto it is requeſted of thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate to make them known, that they may be diſcharged.

SAMUEL BROWNE, }
JOHN ATKINSON, } Executors.
THOMAS JACK, }

AS I have declined my Practice as a Phyſician, &c. in the County of *King William*, and intend ſettling in the Town of *Blandford*, I think it neceſſary to give this publick Notice to thoſe who have any Demands againſt me to make them known; and thoſe indebted to me are deſired to make immediate Payment to Mr. *William Lewis*, of the aforeſaid County, whom I have appointed my Attorney.

ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

SUFFOLK, *February* 12, 1771.

AN ANCHOR, about a Thouſand Weight, was lately taken up by the Subſcriber, a few Miles the lower Side of *Smith's Point*, *Chiſapeak* Bay; which the Owner may have, on proving his Property. JONAS MIKUR.

For SALE,

TWENTY Thouſand Acres of LAND, in the Counties of *Frederick* and *Hampſhire*, which was advertiſed ſome Years ago in this Colony, and the neighbouring Provinces, and its Situation and Qualities then deſcribed; therefore think it needleſs to repeat them now. It will be ſold very cheap, and reaſonable Time of Payment will be allowed the Purchaſer, or Purchaſers, for one Half of the Purchaſe Money; who may be ſhown the Premiſes by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Weſtham*. BRYAN BRUIN.

POETS CORNER.

An ELEGY *written on the Approach of* SPRING.

STERN Winter hence, with all its Train, removes,
And cheerful Skies and limpid Streams are seen;
Thick-sprouting Foliage decorates the Groves,
Reviving Herbage robes the Fields in green.

Yet lovelier Scenes shall crown th' advancing Year,
When blooming Spring's full Bounty is display'd;
The Smile of Beauty every Vale shall wear,
The Voice of Song enliven every Shade.

O Fancy, paint not coming Days too fair!
Oft, for the Prospects sprightly May should yield,
Rain-pouring Clouds have darken'd all the Air,
Or Snows untimely whiten'd o'er the Field.

But should kind Spring her wonted Bounty shower,
The Smile of Beauty, and the Voice of Song,
If gloomy Thought the human Mind o'erpower,
Even vernal Hours glide unenjoy'd along.

I shun the Scenes where maddening Passion raves,
Where Pride and Folly high Dominion hold,
And unrelenting Avarice drives her Slaves
O'er prostrate Virtue in Pursuit of Gold.

The grassy Lane, the Wood-surrounded Field,
The rude Stone Fence with fragrant Wallflowers gay,
The Clay-built Cot, to me more Pleasure yield
Than all the Pomp imperial Deines display.

And yet even here, amid these secret Shades,
These simple Scenes of unreprov'd Delight,
Affliction's Iron Hand my Breast invades,
And Death's dread Dart is ever in my Sight.

While genial Suns to genial Showers succeed,
The Air all Mildness, and the Earth all Bloom,
While Herds and Flocks range sportive o'er the Mead,
Crop the sweet Herb, and snuff the rich Perfume;

O why alone to hapless Man deny'd
To taste the Bliss inferiour Beings boast?
O why this Fate that Fear and Pain divide
His few short Hours on Earth's delightful Coast?

Ah cease, no more of Providence complain!
'Tis Sense of Guilt that wakes the Mind to Wo,
Gives Force to Fear, adds Energy to Pain,
And palls each Joy by Heaven indulg'd below.

Why else the smiling Infant Train so blest,
Ere dear-bought Knowledge ends the Peace within,
Or wild Desire inflames the youthful Breast,
Or Ill Propension ripens into Sin?

As to the bleating Tenants of the Field,
As to the sportive Warblers on the Trees,
To them their Joys sincere the Seasons yield,
And all their Days and all their Prospects please.

Such Joys were mine when from the peopled Streets,
Where on Thamesis' Banks I liv'd immur'd,
The new blown Fields that breath'd a Thousand Sweets,
To Surry's Wood-crown'd Hills my Steps allur'd.

O happy Hours, beyond Recovery fled!
What share I now that can your Loss repay,
While o'er my Mind these Glooms of Thought are spread,
And veil the Light of Life's Meridian Ray?

Is there no Power this Darkness to remove,
The long lost Joys of Eden to restore,
Or raise our Views to happier Seats above,
Where Fear and Pain, and Death, shall be no more?

Yes, those there are who know a Saviour's Love
The long lost Joys of Eden can restore,
And raise their Views to happier Seats above,
Where Fear and Pain, and Death, shall be no more.

These grateful share the Gift of Nature's Hand,
And in the varied Scenes that round them shine,
The fair, the rich, the awful, and the grand,
Admire th' amazing Workmanship divine.

Blows not a Floweret in the enamell'd Vale,
Shines not a Pebble where the Rivulet strays,
Sports not an Insect on the spicy Gale,
But claims their Wonder and excites their Praise.

For them even vernal Nature looks more gay,
For them more lively Hues the Fields adorn;
To them more fair the fairest Smile of Day,
To them more sweet the sweetest Breath of Morn.

They feel the Bliss that Hope and Faith supply,
They pass serene th' appointed Hours that bring
The Day that wafts them to the Realms on high,
The Day that centers in eternal Spring.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, New York, *January* 22, 1771.

HIS Majesty's Postmaster General having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be closed, at the Post Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first *Tuesday* in every Month, and despatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

THE Subscribers, who live within eight Miles of *Bedford* Courthouse, have about five Thousand Acres of LAND for Sale, on reasonable Terms, whereon are several valuable Improvements. The Generality of the Land is very good for Tobacco, and is convenient to the Courthouse; about two Thousand Acres of it lies within five Miles of *James* River, where Tobacco is carried to the Inspection by Water. Short Credit will be given for Half the Purchase Money, and long Credit for the other Half. The Land will be laid off to suit the Purchasers. The Prices are from fifteen to fifty Pounds a Hundred Acres.

MICAJAH MOORMAN.
MICAJAH TERRALL.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of *Southampton* County, greeting: We command you that you summon *Chaplain Williams*, and Heir at Law of Captain *Williams*, deceased, to appear before our Justices of our said County Court, in Chancery, at the Courthouse of the said County, on the second *Thursday* in *February* next, to answer a Bill in Chancery exhibited against him and *Stephen Williamson*, by *Thomas Williamson*, and *John Hyndman*, Merchants; and this he shall in no Wise omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witness *Richard Kello*, Clerk of our said Court, at the Courthouse, the 10th Day of *January*, 1771, in the eleventh Year of our Reign. RICHARD KELLO.

SMITHFIELD, *February* 21, 1771.

COMMITTED to *Isle of Wight* Jail, on the 29th of *January* last, a Negro Man who says he belongs to *Thomas Nelson*, and lived close by *York* Town. He is a likely black Fellow, a little pockpitted, and an outlandish Negro. The Owner may have him, on paying Charges, of

JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

RUN away from the Subsriber, some Time in the Month of *January*, a Negro Fellow named OCTER. He is about five Feet seven or eight Inches high, very slim, has very small Legs, and walks a little lame. He was sent to my Plantation by *Frederick Leigh*. Whoever will bring the said Runaway to me, in *King William* County, or will secure him so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a dark bay MARE about four Feet four or five Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock IP. Posted, and appraised to FIVE POUNDS. THOMAS BLACKWELL.

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation well known by the Name of *Pond Marsh*, in *New Kent* County, four Miles below the *Brickhouse* Ferry, beautifully situated upon *York* River, commanding a large and extensive Prospect of the River and adjacent Country. The Land is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, is well timbered, and has a fine firm Marsh enclosed with a good Fence, containing three Hundred Acres, which will maintain two Hundred Head of Cattle, without feeding, in Winter. There are good Buildings on the Premises, a very good Garden, Apple and Peach Orchards, a good Tide Mill on a Creek near the House; every Thing in good Order for Cropping, and a great Plenty of Fish, Oysters, and Wild-fowl. Whoever inclines to purchase the above will be shown the same, and may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises.

5t JOHN TOWNES.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr. Anthony Hay, *deceased, will be* SOLD, *on* TUESDAY *the 7th of* MAY, *before the* Raleigh *Door, in* Williamsburg,

NINETEEN NEGROES belonging to his Estate, among them a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, some fine Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Washers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to

WILLIAM TREBELL,
ROBERT NICOLSON, } Executors.

N. B. All Persons who have Demands against Mr. *Hay*'s Estate are requested to make them speedily known, that Provision may be made for discharging them; and those indebted thereto are desired to make immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Estate to any unnecessary Charge, by Suits, when we assure them the best Means will be used to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is considered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whose tender Years entitle them to some Indulgence.

RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1771.

I INTEND to leave this Place by the first of *April* next, and to settle in *Williamsburg*; where I shall open a Shop on the main Street, near the Capitol, to clean and repair CLOCKS and WATCHES, and to make and sell all Sorts of GOLD and SILVER WORK, at the most reasonable Rates. Those who please to employ me may depend on their Work being done well, and expeditiously.

6 JAMES GALT.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, an indented Servant Man named WILLIAM READ. He is a well set Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, and speaks the West Country Dialect pretty broad; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured Duffil short Frock Coat, a Pair of blue Plains Breeches with a spotted Cotton Waistband, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, and *Virginia* made Shoes. He is a Farmer, and understands Something of making and laying Bricks. Whoever delivers the said Servant to me at *West Point*, in *King William* County, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf JOHN WEST.

Wanted on CHARTER, *to load Tar and Turpentine in* North Carolina,

A VESSEL of about fifteen Hundred Barrels Burthen. For Terms apply to *James Marsden* in *Norfolk*, or the Subscribers at *Richmond*; who have for Sale a Quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, &c. *to be* SOLD *at the* POST OFFICE *in* Williamsburg.

Anson's Voyages.
Astruc on Venereal Diseases.
Armstrong on the Diseases of Children.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
Atkinson's Epitome.
British Zoology.
Butler's Remains.
Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales.
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.
Bennet's Christian Oratory.
Buchanan's Dictionary.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Beveridge's Thoughts.
Brooke's Introduction to the Practice of Physick.
British Plutarch.
Baron Bielfield's Letters.
Bartlet's Farriery.
Barclay's Apology.
Biographical Dictionary.
Boston's Fourfold State.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Complete Letter Writer.
Chandler's Life of King David.
Campbell's Present State of Europe.
Crevier's Roman History.
Chesselden's Anatomy.
Churchill's Poems.
The Connoisseur.
The Complete Gamester.
Chambaud's Geography.
Commentaries of Marcus Antoninus.
Calistus, or the Man of Fashion.
Castle of Otranto.
Cambray on Charity.
Crosby's Navigation.
Cocker's Arithmetick.
Dictionarium Rusticum.
Drelincourt on Death.
Dryden's Fables.
——— Works.
Dufresnoy's Chronological Tables.
Du Freval on Charity.
Duke of Wharton's True Briton.
Dinsdale's Isocrates.
Ditton on the Resurrection.
Derham's Astro-Theology.
Don Quixote.
Dodsley's Pleasing Instructor.
Doddridge on Religion.
——— on the New Testament.
Dilworth's Arithmetick.
Emerson's Mechanicks.
——— Fluxions.
Erskine's Sermons.
Edinburgh Dispensatory.
England's Gazetteer.
Edinburgh Medical Essays.
Epistolary Correspondence, being the third Volume of Letters on Theron and Aspasio.
Farmer's Guide.
Fox on the New Testament.
Fordyce's Art of Preaching.
Fenning's Arithmetick.
——— Book of Knowledge.
Female Spectator.
Fielding's Works.
Ferguson's Astronomy.
——— Lectures.
——— Tables and Tracts.
Family Companion for Health.
Farrier's Dictionary.
Grand Tour.
Goldsmith's Roman History.
Guthrie's Epistles to Atticus.
Gerard on Taste.
Gordon's Geographical Grammar.
Gentleman's Dictionary.
German Spy.
Gay's Fables.
Gould on Ants.
Harrison's Practice in Chancery.
History of Cape Breton.
——— of California.
——— of Greenland.
——— of Lewis XI.
——— of the Germans.
——— of Kuli Khan.
——— of Classick Authors.
——— of Miss Pittborough.
——— of Persia.
——— of the Civil Wars in Ireland.
History of the Spanish Settlements in America.
Hume's History of England.
Harris's Life of Cromwell.
Hunter's Observations on Tacitus.
Hurd's Dialogues.
Harris on the Globes.
—— on the Diseases of Infants.
Howell's History of the Bible.
Howell's Letters.
Helsham's Lectures.
Heister's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
Historical Companion.
Hogarth Moralized.
Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty.
Hervey's Meditations.
——— Letters.
Hughes's Poems.
Impartial Inquiry into Faith.
James's Dispensatory.
James on Gardening.
James's Exposition of the Pentateuch
Joseph Andrews.
Kettlewell's Companion for the Penitent.
Kenrick's Epistles, Philosophical & Moral.
Love's Surveying.
Ledran's Observations.
——— Operations.
London Medical Observations.
Lind on the Scurvy.
—— on Diseases in Hot Climates.
Life of Charles XII.
— of Duke of Marlborough.
Lord President Forbes's Works.
Langhorne's Letters.
——— Consolations.
——— Solyman and Almena.
Letters on Physiognomy.
Lives of the Spanish Painters.
Lewis's Church Catechism.
Maxwell's Husbandry.
Miller's Gardener's Calendar.
Models of Conversation.
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.
M'Laurin's Algebra.
Melmoth's Translation of Cicero's Letters.
Monro on Diseases.
Mihles's Surgery.
Mackenzie on Health.
M'Bride's Essays.
Martin's Philosophical Grammar.
Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain.
Milton's Works.
Morgan's Physico-Theology.
Marquis D'Argens's Philosophical Dissertations.
Mariner's Compass Rectified.
——— New Calendar.
Mair's Arithmetick.
—— Introduction.
Messiah.
Noah.
New Whole Duty of Man.
—— Practice of Piety.
—— Week's Preparation.
Newgent's Account of Italy.
Nelson's Festivals.
Naval History of Great Britain.
Nature Displayed.
Osmer on Horses.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece.
——— Mathematicks.
The Preceptor.
Postlethwayt's Dictionary.
Present State of the British Empire in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.
Pringle on the Diseases of the Army.
Pope's Works.
Partizan, or the Art of making War in Detachment.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Pemberton's Dispensatory.
Ruffhead's Life of Pope.
Religious Philosopher.
Reimarus's Dissertations.
Revisal of Shakespear's Text.
Rudiments of Grecian History.
Richardson's Æsop.
Rollin's Ancient History.
——— Belles Lettres.
Royal Farrier.
Smollet's History of England.
——— Gil Blas.
Sheridan on Education.
Smith on Distilling.
Simpson's Geometry.
Simson's Euclid.
Stewart's Mathematical Tracts.
Sir Isaac Newton's Universal Arithmetick.
Stanhope on the Epistles and Gospels.
Sharp's Surgery.
Smellie's Midwifery.
Swift's History of the four last Years of Queen Anne.
The Spectator.
Secret History of Persia.
Seneca's Morals.
Spincke's Devotions.
Steel's Poems.
Seaman's Daily Assistant.
Switzer on Gardening.
Sherlock on Death.
Sentiments, &c. of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison.
Telemachus.
Turkish Spy.
Thompson's Works.
Tom Jones.
Tristram Shandy.
Van Swieten's Abridgment.
Voltaire's Works.
Watts Logick.
—— Poems.
—— Psalms.
—— Hymns.
Westley's Poems.
Walsh's History of the Popes.
Whaley's Poems.
Works of the Minor Poets.
Wild's Surveying.
Wingate's Arithmetick.
Winter's Evening Entertainment.
Young Man's Best Companion.
Young's Works.
Yorick's Sermons.
The 5th, 6th, and 7th Volumes of Yorick's Sermons.
Dr. Swift's Posthumous Works, in three Volumes.
The 33d, 34th, and 35th Volumes of Voltaire's Works.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Ainsworth's Dictionary.
Gradus ad Parnassum.
Castalio's Latin Bible.
——— Dialogues.
Mair's Tyro's Dictionary.
Lilly's Grammar.
Ward's Grammar.
Christie's Grammar.
Ruddiman's Grammar,
——— Rudiments.
Clarke's Introduction.
——— Grammar.
——— Cordery.
——— Æsop.
——— Eutropius.
——— Florus.
——— Erasmus.
——— Ovid's Metamorphoses.
Duncan's Cæsar.
——— Cicero's Orations.
Davidson's Virgil.
——— Horace.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Profodia Construed.
Sterling's Ovid.
——— Perseus.
——— Florus.
——— Phædrus.
Maittaire's Homer.
——— Virgil.
Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Sallust, Justin, Cicero's Orations, Juvenal, and Florus, } Delphini.
Pearce's Longinus.
Trapp's Prælectiones.
Martial's Epigrams.
Latin Common Prayer Book.
Greek Testament.
—— Sententiæ.
London Vocabulary.

A great Variety of History and other Pretty Books for Children.
Spelling Books of all Kinds.
Church Bibles.
——— Prayer Books.
Family do.
Pocket do.
School Bibles.
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——— Psalters.
Morocco Pocket Books, of all Sizes.
Pounce and Boxes.
The Beggars Opera set to Musick.
A great Variety of Musick, by the best Masters.
Blank Musick Books.
Musick Ruling Pens.
Cremona and *Steiner's* Violins, with best Screw Bows.
Silver Basses and best *Roman* Strings.
German and Common Flutes, of different Sizes.
Surveyors Instruments.
Best Temple Spectacles, green and plain.
Common Spectacles.
Instructions for the Flute.
Reading Glasses, for different Ages.
Best Penknives.
Pewter Ink Chests and Stands.
Edinburgh Inkpots.
Message Cards, plain, gilt, and mourning.
Broad and narrow red Tape.
Ivory Memorandum Books.
Ivory Folders.
Best Wafers.
Dutch Sealing Wax.
Slates and Pencils.
Sand Boxes.
Black and Red Lead Pencils.
Ink Powder.
Gold Leaf.
Best *Dutch* Quills and Pens.
Hudson Bay Quills.
Playing Cards.
Blank Books, and Alphabets, of all Sorts and Sizes.
Paper, of all Sorts and Sizes.
Parchment, and every other Kind of STATIONARY.

Also the following MEDICINES, *from Dr.* Bateman's *original wholesale warehouse in* London.

Dr. *Bateman*'s Pectoral Drops.
Dr. *Hooper*'s Female Pills.
Dr. *Fraunces*'s Female Strengthening Elixir.
Swinfen's Electuary for the Stone and Gravel.
Betton's True and Genuine British Oil.
Dr. *Stoughton*'s Great Stomachick Elixir.
The true *Daffy*'s Elixir.
Dr. *Radcliffe*'s Famous Purging Elixir.
Squire's Grand Elixir.
Pike's Patent Ointment for the Itch and all Cutaneous Eruptions.
Madden's Sovereign Oil for Bruises and Strains.
Turlington's Original Balsam of Life.

*** We have a few of the late REVISAL of the LAWS, neatly bound, more than what were printed for the Use of the Country, to dispose of. Also MERCHANTS, COUNTY COURT, and a Variety of other useful BLANKS.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.